XXVth Year.] THE

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

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XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1706.]

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

BOSTON, *August* 23.

SATURDAY last arrived at Salem, the Salem packet, captain Cook, in about 30 days from Bilboa—We have been favoured with an Engliſh paper which came in veſſel containing the following PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, reſpecting the niſh manifeſto or reſcript, delivered in by nt d'Almodovar, with ſome debates which ed thereon.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 16. The *ma-ſty* of the Spaniſh ambaſſador's having deli-ed in a manifeſto, i. e. a declaration of r, (for *no one* expected it, and *leaſt of all* the niſter himſelf) together with the expectation the king's meſſage thereupon, a prodigious wd of ſtrangers blocked up the door, and ed up every avenue leading to the houſe, a le after two o'clock, under the moſt expreſ-e impatience and anxiety for an introduc-on, while ſcarce a member came down with-t a friend or two, who had *foreſtalled* him e other ſide Weſtminſter-Hall.

Lord North having entered the houſe during e time the ſpeaker was attending the lords the king's commiſſion, to give an aſſent to e bills; his lordſhip, upon the ſpeaker's re-rn, acquainted the houſe, that he had at in mmand from his majeſty, to lay before them true tranſlation of the manifeſto delivered by e Spaniſh ambaſſador, with a meſſage from s majeſty reſpecting the ſame.

The very ſtrong deſire the public muſt un-oubtedly poſſeſs for the fulleſt information on is moſt important and truly intereſting ſub-ct, cauſes us to feel a very particular ſatiſ-ction that we are, through the moſt happy fforts for that purpoſe, enabled to lay before ur readers, and that at ſo early a time, copies ERBATIM of the SPANISH MANIFESTO, and he KING'S MESSAGE thereupon.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witneſs to the no-le impartiality of the king, in the midſt of the iſputes of the court of London with its Ame-ican colonies and with France. Beſides hich, his majeſty having learned that his owerful mediation was deſired, generouſly ade an offer of it, which was accepted by the elligerent powers, and for this motive only a ip of war was ſent on the part of his Britannic ajeſty to one of the ports of Spain. The ing has taken the moſt energetic ſteps, and uch as ought to have produced the moſt hap-y effect, to bring thoſe powers to an accom-odation equally honourable to both parties; roposing for this wiſe end expedients for moothing difficulties, and preventing the ca-mities of war. But although his majeſty's ropoſitions, and particularly thoſe of his *ulti-matum*, have been conformable to thoſe which at other times the court of London itſelf had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were alſo quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner that fully proves the little deſire which the Britiſh cabinet has to reſtore peace to Europe, and to preſerve the king's friendſhip. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his majeſty, during the whole courſe of the negociation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by anſwers which could not be more inconcluſive; whilſt in this interval, the inſults on the Spaniſh flag, and the violation of the king's territories were carried on to an incredible exceſs; prizes have been made, ſhips have been ſearched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themſelves, the regiſters have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the king's packet-boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raiſing the Indian nations, called *Chatcas*, *Cherequies* and *Chicathas*, againſt the innocent inhabitants of Louiſiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of theſe barbarians, if the *Chatcas* themſelves had not repented, and revealed all the ſeduction the Engliſh had planned. The ſovereignty of his majeſty in the province of Darien, and on the coaſt of St. Blas has been uſurped; the governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commiſſion of captain general of thoſe provinces.

In ſhort the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated by exerciſing acts of hoſtility, and other exceſſes againſt the Spaniards, who have been impriſoned, and whoſe houſes have been invaded; beſides which, the court of London has hitherto neglected to accompliſh what the 16th article of the laſt treaty of Paris ſtipulated relative to that coaſt.

Grievances ſo numerous, ſo weighty, and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the king's name, and ſtated in memorials which were delivered either to the Britiſh miniſters at London, or tranſmitted to them through the channel of the Engliſh ambaſſador at Madrid; but although the anſwers which were received have been friendly, his majeſty has hitherto obtained no other ſatisfaction than to ſee the inſults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The king, proceeding with the ſincerity and candour which characteriſe him, has formally declared to the court of London, from the commencement of its diſputes with France, that the conduct of England ſhould be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His majeſty likewiſe declared to that court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to regulate thoſe which had ariſen, or might ſtill ariſe with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was ſent to the underwritten ambaſſador the 28th of laſt September, and which was by him delivered to the Britiſh miniſtry in the beginning of October; a plan of which lord Grantham was appriſed, and of which he received a copy. His majeſty declared in poſitive terms to the belligerent powers, that in conſideration of the inſults which his ſubjects and dominions had ſuffered, and likewiſe of the attempts levelled againſt his rights, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of taking his part, in caſe the negociation, inſtead of being continued with ſincerity, ſhould be broken off, or ſhould produce no effect.

The cauſes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceaſed, and that court ſhewing no diſpoſition to give reparation for them, the king has reſolved, and orders his ambaſſador to declare that the honour of his crown, the protection which he owes to his ſubjects, and his own perſonal dignity, do not permit him to ſuffer theſe inſults to continue, and to neglect any longer the reparation of thoſe already received, and that in this view, notwithſtanding the pacific diſpoſitions of his majeſty, and even the particular inclination he has always had, and expreſſed for cultivating the friendſhip of his Britannic majeſty, he finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making uſe of all the means which the Almighty has intruſted him with, to obtain that juſtice which he has ſolicited by ſo many ways without being able to acquire: in confiding on the juſtice of his cauſe, his majeſty hopes that the conſequences of this reſolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a ſuitable idea of this reſolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themſelves have experienced on the part of the Britiſh miniſtry.

(Signed)

LE MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

London, June 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE.

GEORGE R.

THE ambaſſador of the king of Spain having delivered a paper to lord viſcount Weymouth, and ſignified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his majeſty has judged it neceſſary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the houſe of commons as a matter of the higheſt importance to the crown and people; and his majeſty acquaints them at the ſame time that he has found himſelf obliged, in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration, to recal his ambaſſador from Madrid.

[illegible] the circumſtances reaſonably founded, were conſiderably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was natural to be diſcovered whether the world take an active part for us, when there was every reaſon to believe that the world, by no effort, he induced to take an active part againſt [illegible] ſtaple [illegible] ſupply us with clothing and with ammunition from foreign ſhores, our affairs wore a [illegible] and I well remember, that when [illegible] for many days no ſign of alliance had yet appeared, the [illegible] moſt intrepid ſpirits in our country were not without their apprehenſions. It was a [illegible] ſince the alliance was conſummated in [illegible] that it is not impoſſible for men to be [illegible] inwardly, the inſtruments of that injury which originates from the diſaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the moſt diſtant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reaſon it will be neceſſary

His majesty declares, in the most solemn manner, that his desire to preserve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the court of Spain, has been uniform and sincere; and that his conduct towards that power has been guided by no other motives or principles than those of good faith, honour and justice; and his majesty sees with the greatest surprise the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as some of the grievances enumerated in that paper have never come to the knowledge of his majesty, either by representation on the part of the catholic king, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all those cases where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmost attention, and put into a course of enquiry and redress.

His majesty has the firmest confidence, that his faithful commons will, with that zeal and public spirit which he has so often experienced, support his Majesty in his resolution to exert all the power, and all the resources of the nation, to resist and repel any hostile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the blessing of God, on the rectitude of his intentions, and the equity of his cause, his majesty will be able to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprises of his enemies, against the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common interests of all his subjects.

These important papers being read, lord North moved for an humble address to his majesty, and was seconded by lord John Cavendish, assuring his majesty that his faithful commons were ready to assist him with their lives and fortunes against his enemies.

No debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

Lord John Cavendish now moved the house, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty praying his majesty that the WHOLE force of Great-Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately collected together, and directed AGAINST THE HOUSE OF BOURBON."

Mr. *Jenkinson*, aware of the ingenuity with which this motion was framed, instantly required of the noble lord who proposed it, that he would inform the house, whether by the words THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, he meant to include the naval and military force at present employed in America.

Lord John Cavendish readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas Townsend.

This occasioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the course of which the whole of the American war was travelled over afresh, and all the errors and follies of ministry brought into review, and pointed against them with the most acrimonious satire, and reproach, particularly by Mr. Fox, who was up for an hour and a half, sometimes shooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence, dazzling the whole house, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration and at other times pouring down his sarcasms, and strictures, like a cataract on the minister, and his wretched dependents.

The ministry at length afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it pass, Mr. Jenkinson moved, by way of getting rid of it, *that the house should adjourn*, which being divided upon:

There appeared for the motion		156
Against it	——	80
Majority	——	76

The house then broke up, and the speaker is to attend his majesty at St. James's this day with the address voted yesterday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 18. Yesterday, as soon as the house met, lord Weymouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, laid before their lordships a message from his majesty, to the same purport as that brought to the commons, and accompanied with a translation of the manifesto delivered on Wednesday from the court of Spain, by her ambassador here. After which, the noble lord, in a short speech, moved the house for an humble address to his majesty, assuring his majesty that their lordships were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his person and government.

Lord Abingdon, with great spirit, opposed the motion. No probability appeared, he said, of seeing our public affairs put into a better situation, or our calamities removed or alleviated, by those men who had by a series of the most gross, obstinate, and unexampled follies, plunged us into a thousand difficulties. Our present situation, his lordship farther contended, was now become so critical as to require the advice and consent of our ablest statesmen, and that it would be highly absurd indeed, to entrust the conduct of the war, when extended to the whole house of Bourbon, to those very ministers who had woefully proved themselves wholly incapable of defending us with any kind of success or reputation against a *part* of it. His lordship brought into one point of view the whole misconduct of administration, pointed out their ignorance and inability in the most remarkable instances, with proper animadversions thereon, and laid immediately at their doors the deaths of those thousands of brave men who have been sacrificed in the course of the American war.

His lordship remarked, how entirely the ministry had lost all confidence of the people; that confidence, he said, which it was so necessary for a ministry to enjoy, before they could act with efficacy and success: finally maintaining, that the spirit of the public was so damped by the present men in power, that they really could not find it in their hearts to wish for victory while they continued to guide the reins of government. His lordship therefore moved, "For an humble address to his majesty, praying, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to remove the present servants of the crown from his confidence, advice, and councils."

The noble lord's motion brought on a very warm and general debate; after which there appeared, upon its being put,

Contents,		22
Not contents,		60
Majority,		38

Lord Abingdon's motion, which his lordship had moved by way of amendment to the motion for addressing his majesty, being got rid of, the duke of Richmond proposed another amendment, by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to change the present system of measures laid down in the cabinet, and pursued by his majesty's ministers."

His grace represented, with his usual [illegible] sense and force of argument, the very dangerous principle of our politics for some years back, pointed out the many unhappy events which had ensued therefrom, together with the calamitous state to which we were now reduced, and was confident that nothing but an entire alteration of our public measures could possibly save the British empire from utter destruction.

A second debate, equally warm and spirited with the first, now took place, after which his grace's motion was rejected, by a majority of 34, there being,

Contents,		32
Non contents,		66

The two amendments being severally thrown out, lord Weymouth's motion, as originally stated, was put and carried without a division. After which the house adjourned.

At the court at St. James's, the 18th of June, 1779.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the ambassador of the king of Spain has, by order of his court, delivered to lord viscount Weymouth a paper, in which it is declared, that his Catholic Majesty intends to have recourse to arms, under the groundless pretence of obtaining reparation for injuries supposed to have been received; and whereas the said ambassador has received orders to retire from this kingdom without taking leave. His majesty, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the king of Spain, so that as well, his majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabitants within any the territories of the king of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at his board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabitting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents;——And his majesty's

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ſaid advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authoriſing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his majeſty's dominions to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and repriſals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his majeſty at this board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes aforementioned.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken from Penſacola to London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the ſouthern quarter this year, what ſteps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the encreaſe of charges, repeated diſappointments, great ſickneſs among the forces employed, and the little dependence to be had on the Indians. It is ſaid ſome very uſeful diſcoveries have been made by the capture of thoſe diſpatches.

FISH-KILL, *Sept.* 9.

In the night of the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, a party of refugees and tories from New-York, about 50 in number, landed at a place called the Trough, near Slaughter's Landing, and marched from thence about three miles into the country, taking the main road towards Clarke's-Town, from thence along the ſouth ſide of Snediker's Pond to Slaughter's Landing, where they embarked. They uſed the inhabitants as cuſtomary, with the utmoſt barbarity, breaking and plundering them of their furniture, &c. they took eleven priſoners.—The militia being alarmed, purſued them ſo cloſely, that they were obliged to cut the cable of one of their ſloops, and drive down with the tide. In the interim they ſent two boats two miles down the river, to the houſes of major John and captain Aury Smith, which lay on the banks of the river, whole barns they ſet fire to and conſumed, together with all their grain, hay, and many other valuable articles.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt* 17.

Sunday ſe'nnight, about one o'clock in the morning, a party of the enemy landed at Cheeſequake, and continued till about 1, p. m. during which time they plundered ſeveral of the inhabitants of a number of cattle and ſheep; but the militia collecting very faſt, obliged thoſe pilferers to abandon part of their booty. They carried off three of the inhabitants, wounded a captain of the militia in the arm, and, with their uſual barbarity, bayoneted one man.

Sept. 7. By intelligence from New-York, we learn, that four or five thouſand troops are embarked, ſaid to be deſtined for the Weſt-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 7.

Extracts of ſeveral letters, dated at major-general Sullivan's Head-Quarters on Tioga, Auguſt 31, 1779, *to a gentleman in Eaſton.*

"Yeſterday a general action enſued, in which the Indians and tories got compleatly routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part was bloody, though only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field, and they, I ſuppoſe, would not have been left, if our troops had not puſhed them at the point of the bayonet. Our loſs was but trifling: I think five or ſix were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians ſuch a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field. One tory and one negroe were taken priſoners, who give information that their whole force were collected here. This ſettlement is routed root and branch, all the houſes burnt, and corn fields deſtroyed. It is very remarkable general Sullivan has been twice ſucceſsful on the 29th of Auguſt."

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Sunday morning laſt our advance parties diſcovered the enemy's breaſt-works between Chemung and Newtown, they immediately gave intelligence; their right flank was ſecured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off and endeavour to gain their left flank, and if poſſible to ſurround them, whilſt our artillery and main body attacked them in front—they ſtood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their diſcovering our intentions of ſurrounding them, the retreat-halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmoſt precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of ſcalping-knives, tomhawks, &c. behind them. We purſued them upwards of two miles, took two priſoners, one white man and one negroe; they croſſed the river and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood and two canoes which we found covered with blood. I ſaw eight of their warriors ſcalps taken on the ſpot, and I juſt heard of fourteen more dead Indians that were found hid with leaves. Their breaſt-works were artfully and ſtrong conſtructed with logs and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by the two Butlers and Brant, and conſiſted of about ſix hundred Indians and two hundred tories, by the beſt of intelligence we can get. Our loſs is four killed and thirty-two wounded, moſtly ſlight."

Extract of a letter dated Wyoming, September 2, 1779.

"At two o'clock this morning doctor Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence.—"On Sunday morning laſt, our army diſcovered a large breaſt-work in a narrow paſſage, about 4 miles above Chemung, where Meſſrs. Butler, Brant and M'Donald had collected all their force. General Sullivan attacked them; the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement laſted near two hours, when the ſavages gave way and were completely routed—25 of them were left dead on the field, ſome priſoners were taken. Our loſs was one lieutenant and 4 privates killed, and one major, one captain, and 33 privates wounded. Mr. Butler's commiſſion and the commiſſion of another officer were taken, with ſeveral orderly books."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bilboa (Spain) to his friend in this city, dated July 6, 1779.

"Our coaſt is clear ſince the French and Spaniſh fleets cruiſe the ſeas. War with England has already taken place; of courſe all your prizes will meet with a fine ſale here."

By captain Aſhmead, arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia, we learn, that count d'Eſtaing and admiral Byron's fleets had been out at ſea for ſome time, but they had no accounts there from either of them when he ſailed.

Captain Geddis, in the brig Holker, has taken and ſent in two more prizes, one a brig from Jamaica for New-York, with rum; the other a brig in ballaſt, from New-York for Ireland.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the American army, dated Weſt-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hoſpitals in the beſt order. By the director-general's return for July, which I have ſeen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hoſpitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, excluſive of thoſe who were wounded at Stoney-Point; an inſtance ſcarcely equalled in hiſtory!"

ANNAPOLIS.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779.

RESOLVED, That no private act ſhall paſs this houſe upon any petition whatever, unleſs notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in ſome gazette printed in this ſtate eight ſucceſſive weeks, and by advertiſing at the court-houſe of the county where ſuch petitioner or petitioners reſide, at leaſt eight weeks before the ſeſſion of aſſembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in ſuch notice the ſubſtance of ſuch petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing ſuch petition.

By order, Paid J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

LAWS paſſed laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE of DELEGATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs enabling them to lay a further aſſeſſment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the ſaid city, and to diſpoſe of TEMPLE and DEAN-ſtreets, now ſtopped up and uſeleſs to the inhabitants.

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Appreheno
the circumſtances reaſonably founded, were conſiderably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was ſoon to be diſcovered whether ſhe would take an active part for us, but there was every reaſon to believe that ſhe would, by no means, be induced to take an active part againſt us.

[illegible] ſtart, on which alone we had reaſon to depend to ſupply us with cloathing and with ammunition from foreign ſhores, our affairs wore a lowering aſpect; and I well remember, that when "for many days no ſun of alliance had yet appeared," the boldeſt and moſt intrepid ſpirits in our country were not without ſome apprehenſions. It was a ſhort time after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member

be your opinion; but you will eaſily conceive that it is not impoſſible for men to be made, unwarily, the inſtruments of that jobbery which originates from the diſaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the moſt diſtant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reaſon it will be neceſſary

Annapolis, September 15, 1779.

MR. THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN being empowered to collect the accounts due the late partnership of KENNEDY and WALLACE, and the estate of Dr. BENJAMIN KENNEDY; all persons indebted to, and those having claims against, them, will please call upon him for a settlement immediately.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

ANY person that is master of the malting and brewing busines, will meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, not only this year, but any year. He has a very convenient place to let, either from year to year, or a term of years. There is a dwelling house 26 feet square, with good plank floors above and below, a stone cellar under the house, 20 feet square, and convenient out houses. No one need apply, unless he can bring undoubted credentials of his good morals, and firm attachment to the glorious American cause. For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin,
Living in Prince George's county, near the place called the Governor's-Bridge.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the twelfth day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVERS, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away, a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavers, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

tf RICHARD BURLAND.

September 1, 1776.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an English convict servant man named JOHN JAMES, by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable black beard, and always appears to be short winded when at any violent exercise: had on and took with him a brown kersey jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red great coat and a duffil blanket, has been five years in this country, and has near two to serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master shall get him again, shall receive the above reward besides what the law allows, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Kent county Maryland.

w4 ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good sailors will be given by I. P.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

TO be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 122, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen of Anne Arundel county, that an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, agreeable to the form of government, on the first Monday in October next, being the fourth day of the same month, in order to choose four delegates to serve in the next general assembly; as also to ballot for two persons to be nominated as sheriffs for the said county.

JOHN EURGESS, sheriff.

WANTED,

EITHER a single man or one with a small family, who can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, and also for his knowledge in the business of a plantation, to overlook a farm near the city of Annapolis, whereon there are fourteen or fifteen good working hands. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 2 tf

Annapolis, September 9, 1779

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 23d inst. at the house lately occupied by Thomas Jennings, Esq; nearly opposite the prison,

A QUANTITY of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of tables, chairs, drawers, looking glasses, pewter, a mahogany bedstead, bed and curtains, a guittar, German flute, a chest of carpenters tools, some wearing apparel, a very neat shew-glass for laying on a counter, and a variety of other articles. 2

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. Houshold furniture received by the subscriber on commission, to be sold by public or private sale.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

OF whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread. 2

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. 7 w3

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the three mile heats; aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats; horses carrying as above.

Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SELLMAN, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day. 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, within six miles of Leonard-Town, on the 24th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five feet three or four inches high, was born in the country, and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of cloaths; those she will probably wear in common are, a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloth of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a woman's black furred hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass, and go off by water. Any person who will take up the said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, or the above reward if taken out of the county, and secured so that the subscriber can get her.

3 ABRAHAM CLARKE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Church-Street.